THE Numb. 60.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, September 16, to Friday, September 23, 1737.

Madrid, May 6.

THE 2d Inſtant being the Feſtival of St. Philip, the Two Infanta's gave their Majeſties and all the Court the Diverſion of a fine Opera, which was executed with a great deal of Succeſs by their Royal Highneſſes; upon which the King made the Infant Don Philip a Preſent of a Gold Headed Cane, ſet with Diamonds of a great Value; his Majeſty made the like Preſent to the Cardinal Infant, and gave likewiſe ſeveral fine Jewels to the Two Infanta's. The Queen made alſo a Preſent of a Gold Snuff Box, ſet with Diamonds to each of the Infants, and ſome very rich Toys to the Infanta's, for having perform'd their Parts with ſo much Addreſs.

It muſt certainly have been a moſt edifying Sight to the Spaniards, to ſee a Prince that may poſſibly be their King, and a Cardinal Archbiſhop, their Primate, ſtrutting in Buſkins on the Stage, and acting Parts, in which, with all their Addreſs, they muſt never expect to equal the Strollers of Italy. In our Opinion, they made a more unnatural and ſhocking Figure, than Hercules with his Diſtaff between his Legs, inſtead of his Club, ſince any one Spinner or Weaver is of more real Value to a Nation, than all the Singers and Fidlers in Italy: An Article which we wiſh the L----ds of the Hay-Market would take into their Conſideration as Engliſhmen. The Money that is given to encourage the Vagabonds of Italy, for corrupting our Virtue, and thereby contributing to the Ruin of our Country, and conſequently the enſlaving our Poſterity, would let ſome Thouſands of our now unemploy'd Woollen-Manufactures to Work: This will draw Millions of preſent Bleſſings upon thoſe, whoſe Memory, if they don't change their Conduct, may, perhaps, meet with as many Curſes from our Progeny, for that Inundation of Corruption of our Morals, they, at ſo high a Price, are daily bringing in upon us from Italy. It was not with a Parcel of effeminate So La-Mi L---ds, and capering Tupped Officers, that our gallant Black Prince won the famous Battles of Creſſy and Poitiers, and took the French King Priſoner; it was not with a Powder'd, Eſſenc'd Perfumed Army, that our great Henry the V. cut his Way to the Beggary of France, through numberleſs Hoſts of bold Frenchmen, commanded by Two Kings in Perſon, an Emperor Elect, a Multitude of Princes, and an intreped Nobility; it was not with the Diſciples of the Hay-Market that our immortal Marlborough, a Name which, like Atlas bearing the Heavens on his Shoulders, will ſtill continue the Honour and Fame of Britain, in Spight of our preſent Depravity, ſince his Glory can never die, nor his Actions ceaſe to be read without Wonder and Aſtoniſhment; it was not with ſuch Diſciples, I ſay, ſuch pretty Male Miſſes as I have ſeen making Apes of themſelves in beating Time to Farinelli with their Heads, that the invincible Marlborough ſnatch'd the Empire out of the Claws of France, beat the French Marſhals all round for Ten Years together, and brought their proud Monarch, with all the Houſe of Bourbon, on their Knees to Queen Anne; nor is it by ſuch Fidling Fa-la-ing Veterans that our ruined Merchants muſt ever hope to ſee Satisfaction forced for them from the Inſulting, depredating Spaniards. *O Tempora! O Mores!*

Venice, April 23. The Senate has received Letters from their Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, dated the 1ſt and 4th of April, O. S. with the following Particulars.

In the Audience which the Engliſh and Dutch Ambaſſadors had of the Grand Signior before they ſet out for the Grand Vizier's Camp, the Engliſh Ambaſſador ſaid in his Speech, "That his Britannick Majeſty em-"ployed his Mediation with the more Pleaſure, becauſe "the preſent Situation of the Ottoman Empire rendered "a Peace very neceſſary for it." The Ambaſſador of Holland knowing that the Ottoman Pride cannot bear the leaſt Mortification, took Care to make no mention in his Speech of the Neceſſity of a Peace: And this Difference being remark'd, the Kaimakan made Anſwer in the Name of the Grand Signior, "That his Highneſs "accepted the Mediation of the Maritime Powers out of "a Regard to their Friendſhip, and not from any Neceſ-"ſity of clapping up a Peace, becauſe he was able enough "to carry on a War againſt his Enemies." After the Audience, they each had a Preſent of a Furr Gown, Sir Everard Fawlkner's was of Sable, and Mynheer Kalkoen's of an extraordinary beautiful Ermine.

It ſeems that a great Number of Papers have been diſperſed in Conſtantinople, threatning to depoſe the Grand Seignior, and to put his Miniſters to Death, if they conſent to the Reſignation or Demolition of Aſoph; and the Populace mourn ſo loudly for War, that the Mufti and Doctors of the Law join in the Cry.

Exon, May 20. About Eleven 'oClock at Night, of the 16th of this Inſtant May, was committed to the High Goal of the County of Devon, John Collings, of the Pariſh of Ken, Thatcher, upon his own voluntary Confeſſion, as well as the Depoſitions of divers Witneſſes, for a Murder (ſuppoſing him to be *Compos Mentis*,) attended with ſuch horrible and ſhocking Circumſtances, as are rarely parallel'd in Hiſtory.

Richard Lakeman and *Edward Mole*, both of the Pariſh of Aſhcombe, in the County of Devon, Yeoman, before the Worſhipful Juſtice, who took Cognizance of the Affair, depoſed, That the ſaid Monday, they heard, in the Porch of the ſaid Pariſh Church of Aſhcombe, one making a hideous Noiſe and Out-cry, *The Devil is come, the Devil is come*! Approaching the Place to ſee what was the Matter, they found the Voice come from the ſaid *John Collings*; who, preſently at their Appearance, ran directly to aſſault Mr. *Mole*. At this Mr. *Lakeman* immediately interpoſed, and ſtruck up his, the ſaid *John Collings*'s Heels; who outragiouſly exclaim'd, *I have done the Thing by God*! The Informant ask'd what he meant, and what he had done? He reply'd at once, he had kill'd a Woman in Colway Lane, which parts the Two Hall-downs; for he had cut off her Head, and chop'd the ſame to Pieces afterwards. They thereupon took proper Methods to ſecure the Murderer, and repairing to the declar'd Place, found the mangled Head and Body, as he deſcrib'd, moſt ghaſtly to be viewed, which they ſince underſtand are the miſerable Remains of Jane Upcot of Alphington.

The ſaid *John Collings*, on his Examination before a Magiſtrate, and ſince his Commitment, has given Account, as follows: 'That being employ'd by Mr. John Ball, of 'Dawliſh, he was the Day aforeſaid, with his Spare-'hook in his Hand, &c. going to his Houſe to Work at 'his proper Calling; but meeting the ſaid Mr. *Ball* in 'Colway Lane, and being accoſted with ſome uncom-'mon Diſcourſe, and appearing ſomewhat Wild in his

'Look

'Look as well as Talk, he was ask'd by Mr. *Ball* what 'ail'd him? He reply'd that he was troubled in Mind, 'and could take no Reſt. At the ſame fatal Inſtant, 'unhappily rode by one *Jane Upcot* of Alphington, the 'Hindermoſt of the Three Fiſh-Women, who on their 'Pots journied together. The two Firſt accoſted him 'with How do you do *Gaffer Collings*? but the other 'not ſpeaking to him, he was on a ſudden irreſiſtably 'tempted, as he expreſſes it, by the Devil, to fall upon 'her with his Weapon. Accordingly he made at her, 'ſtruck her with his Hook, and fell'd her from her Horſe. 'Going to renew the Blow to her abſolute Deſtruction, 'Mr. *Ball*, diſmounting, intercepted it, and was thereby 'wounded in the Arm and Forehead, which laſt Wound 'was with the back of his Hook, and muſt have kill'd 'him on the Spot if it had been with the Fore Part, as 'he ſays he intended. He however, for the preſent pre-'vented the barbarous Intention, and got the Fellow 'down, where he kept him 'till the poor Woman re-'mounted, and rode forward to her Companions. The 'Gentleman with diſſuſive Reaſons aimed to diſ-'arm his Reſolution (better indeed, could he have ven-'tur'd it, had he got the Spare Hook out of his Hands,) 'which on the Fellow's Declaration, he thinking he had 'effected, and being ſomewhat diſabled with the Gout, 'he gave him Leave to riſe, on his Promiſe to catch his 'Horſe for him, which on his being let looſe, and af-'frighted at the Scuffle, had run ſome Diſtance from 'him.

'But, being thus unluckily ſet at Liberty, and ſtill 'arm'd, inſtead of following the Beaſt, he ran with the 'utmoſt Speed after the poor Object of his Cruelty, 'whom too ſoon overtaking, he again fell at her, fetch'd 'her a ſecond Time to the Ground, and cut off her Head, 'which he chop'd and batter'd 'til the Brains turn'd out, 'which he diſhed abroad.

'After this he opened her Body from her Breaſt to her 'Navel, took out her Heart, and ſticking it at the Point 'of his Spar Hook, march'd with it, ſhoulder'd, on and 'about Hall down, &c. being met by ſeveral, eſpecially 'by a Lad juſt come from Sea-Service, who thought (he 'ſays) it had been the Heart of a Hog, which he took 'ſuch a Method of carrying the more conveniently and 'clean to have it dreſs'd.

'He declares the Woman had never diſoblig'd him, 'nor had he 'til that woful Moment, ever conceiv'd the 'leaſt Revenge, Spleen, or Grudge againſt her.'

His Wife (he being a married Man of about 30 Years of Age, having Children,) pretends that the laſt Fall, and during the late Spring he had ſeveral Fits of Frenzy, and both his Diſcourſe and Actions gave Tokens of a diſ-orderly Mind; more eſpecially ſince Friday laſt; parti-cularly his expreſſing terrible Diſquiet at his being put to Bed at Mr. *Ball*'s to a Woman in Man's Cloaths, who he was poſſitive had a cloven Foot. But his Father who ſeems a downright honeſt Man, told me that he knew nothing of any former Diſtraction, but what his Wife avers. The Priſoner at this Time looks and talks very wildly, ſings, raves of the Devil, pretends not to know his own Father, but that he is Gaffer ſuch a one. Some-times he diſcourſes more ſedately, tho' to the like Pur-poſe. Whether he be really mad, or in Hopes to ſave himſelf, only acts the Mad-man, muſt be left to Time, and due Obſervation and Examination to diſcover.

London, *Auguſt* 2. On Thurſday laſt, there was a Hearing before the Lords for Trade and Plantations, upon the Complaints of the Agents of *South Carolina*, againſt the People of *Georgia*; and of the Truſtees for *Georgia*, againſt an Ordinance paſſed by the Lieutenant Governor and Aſſembly of *South Carolina*. After ſe-veral Evidences were read, the Truſtees for *Georgia* de-ſired the Cauſe to be continued, that it might be ended as ſoon as poſſible; and the Lords for Trade were wil-ling to go on, and would have appointed Yeſterday. But the Council for *South Carolina* deſired to have the fur-ther Hearing put off, 'til next Monday Fortnight; and being very facetious for that Day, they were, at laſt, indulged in it.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Tueſday *the* 21*ſt of* June, 1737.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM come to put an End to this Seſſion of Parliament, that you may be at Liberty to retire into your ſeveral Counties, and in your proper Stations, to promote the Peace and Welfare of the Kingdom.

I return you my Thanks for the particular Proofs you have given me of your Affection and Regard to my Per-ſon and Honour; and hope the Wiſdom and Juſtice, which you have ſhewn upon ſome extraordinary Inci-dents, will prevent all Thoughts of the like Attempts for the future. The Conduct of this Parliament has been ſo uniform in all your Deliberations upon publick Af-fairs, that it would be as unjuſt not to acknowledge it, as it is unneceſſary to enumerate the ſeveral Particulars.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

Your Care, as well in raiſing the Supplies neceſſary for the Service of the current Year, as in doing it in the beſt Manner, the leaſt grievous and burthenſome to my People, is a freſh Inſtance of your equal Concern for the Support of my Government, and for the true Intereſt of your Country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You cannot be inſenſible what juſt Scandal and Of-fence the Licentiouſneſs of the preſent Times, under the Colour and Diſguiſe of Liberty, gives to all honeſt and ſober Men, and how abſolutely neceſſary it is to reſtrain this exceſſive Abuſe, by a due and vigorous Execution of the Laws: Defiance of all Authority, Contempt of Magiſtracy, and even Reſiſtance of the Laws, are become too general, although equally prejudicial to the Preroga-tive of the Crown, and the Liberties of the People, the Support of the One being inſeparable from the Protec-tion of the Other. I have made the Laws of the Land the conſtant Rule of my Actions; and I do, with Rea-ſon, expect in Return, all that Submiſſion to my Au-thority and Government, which the ſame Laws have made the Duty, and ſhall always be the Intereſt of my Subjects.

Then the Lord Chancellor by His Majeſty's Command ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is His Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday *the Fourth Day of* Auguſt *next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to* Thurſday *the Fourth Day of* Auguſt *next.*

Dublin, May 17. Laſt Sunday died after a few Days Illneſs, George Forbes, Eſq; Councellor at Law; he was a Gentleman univerſally eſteemed by thoſe of his Acquaintance. His Memory was ſo very great, that wherever any Paragraph in any Law-Book was quoted, he could immediately tell the Author, and what Page it was in, and very near the Line it began at. His Eſtate falls to a Gentleman in Scotland, of his Name.

BOSTON, Auguſt 18.

We have the following melancholy Account of the Ship-wreck of a Veſſel from Ireland, which lately hap-pen'd at the Iſle of Sable, as related to us by one of the Freighters, whoſe Life was ſaved.

ON the 4th Day of June laſt paſt, the Snow Catha-rine, of Workington, in Ireland, Burden about 110 Tons, Robert Walker, Commander, Meſſrs. Adam McNeal, and David Toompſon, Freighters, ſail'd from North Ruſh, in Ireland, bound to Boſton, in New-En-gland, having on board Two Hundred and Two Per-ſons, Men, Women, and Children: They had the Proſ-pect of a good Paſſage, till they came near the Iſle of Sable, when on the Lord's Day the 17th of July laſt, they had very thick hazy Weather, the Wind blowing very hard at S. S. E. and a very high Sea beating over them; their Tiller being laſh'd cloſe down was broke in Two by the Force of the Sea againſt the Rudder, and

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by Diſtreſs of Weather in the Night, the Veſſel was drove upon a Reef of Sand, about a Mile diſtant from the High Land, at the Eaſt End of the ſaid Iſland; but beating over that, the Wind and ſtrong Current ſetting againſt her, drove her directly aſhore, where all the Sea with a vaſt force beat a gainſt her and broke over, and firſt carrying away her Main-Maſt, in a few Minutes after, ſtove her in Pieces, and left the whole Company to the Mercy of the Waves and the broken Pieces of the Wreck: Very pittiful were the Cries of the poor People for Mercy, in that diſtreſſing Moment: Ninety Eight Perſons periſh'd in the mighty Waters; among thoſe of Note were Meſſrs. Archibald and Charles McNeal, and their Wives, Mrs. Margaret Snell, and Two wealthy Cloth Merchants, who were coming hither to ſet up the Manufacture of Diaper. The remaining Hundred and four Perſons were waſhed aſhore by the Surf of the Sea, ſome being much bruis'd by the Waves and Pieces of the Veſſel, and others being much ſpent by the Fatigue: Three or Four of them died ſoon after; After Day-light appear'd, they all got together on the Lee Side of an Hill, and having taken up the Main-Sail, which happen'd to caſt aſhore, they made a ſort of a Tent, to ſhelter them from the Inclemences of the Weather, and cut open a great Number of Feather Beds that were alſo drove aſhore, and with the Tick cover'd themſelves. Moſt of the dead Bodies were waſhed on the Shore and buried by the ſpared Company. The Long-Boat being render'd very leaky and unfit for Service, on Monday they went to work upon her (having ſundry Tools providentially drove aſhore in the Carpenters Cheſt) and with Pieces of Boards and Staves, with ſome Canvas, ſo patch'd her up, as that on Wedneſday the 20th of July, the Maſter, Mate, Frieghters, and Five more of his ſorrowful Company, ventur'd in her to Canſo, which is about 32 Leagues Diſtance, where they arrived on Friday 22d about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, and waited on Governor Cosby and ſome other Gentlemen there, and relating to them the Circumſtances of their late Diſaſter, they compaſſionately received them, and very readily adminiſtred to their Relief, preſently fitting out Capt. Richards in a Schooner, to bring off theſe diſtreſſed People from that deſolate Iſland; they ſail'd on the Lord's Day the 24th, and the next Day they got there, to the great Joy of thoſe poor Creatures, and having took them all on board brought them ſafe to Canſo, tho' ſome remaining weak, and others much wounded, were put under the Doctor's Care. About half of the Number that were ſaved came in a Schooner to Piſcataqua, on Friday laſt, moſt of whom went from thence to Londonderry, or Nutfield, and 3 or 4 of them are come hither by Land.

The Loſs of ſo many Lives in ſuch an inſtantaneous and awful Manner, muſt needs be very affecting to every tender-hearted Chriſtian, but will certainly be more to the near Friends and Relations of the deceaſed.

We are alſo inform'd, That the Subſtance was very great which was loſt by this Diſaſter, moſt, if not all, of the Eſtates of ſeveral Perſons and Families being on board, with themſelves; and 'tis thought, by a moderate Computation, that only the Silver and Gold on board, in Plate and Specie, amounted to above 3000 l. Sterling; ſhe being accounted the richeſt Veſſel that ever ſail'd from the North of Ireland.

Charles-Town, July 23. Laſt Thurſday *John Hammerton*, Eſq; Receiver General of his Majeſty's Quit-Rents, Secretary, and One of his Majeſty's Honourable Council, who was the firſt Maſter of the Lodge of Free-Maſons, in this Place, and intending to embark on board the Ship Molly-Galley, *John Carruthers*, Maſter, for London, at a Lodge held that Evening, reſign'd his Office; for the true and faithful Diſcharge of which, he receiv'd the Thanks of the whole Society, who were 30 in Number. *James Graeme*, Eſq; was then unanimouſly choſen Maſter, in his Room, and having been duly inſtall'd into that Office, with the uſual Ceremonies, was pleaſed to chuſe and appoint *James Wright*, Eſq; who was Junior Warden to be Senior Warden, and *Maurice Lewis*, Eſq; Junior Warden.

New-York, Auguſt 15. Yeſterday were decently interr'd the Corpes of *Daniel Mejnard*, and *Benjamin Hilderith*, both well known Maſter Taylors of this City; they ſerv'd their Apprenticeſhips to one Maſter, were diſcharg'd from him on One Day, and died within one Hour of each other. They were both Men well beloved, and whoſe paſt Life affords no Room for Aſperſion.

We barbarouſly call thoſe Bleſt,
Who are of largeſt Tenements poſſeſt,
Whilſt ſwelling Coffers break their Owner's reſt.
More truly happy Thoſe who can
Govern the little Empire Man,
Bridle their Paſſions, and direct their Will,
Through all the glittering Paths of charming Ill.

IT will be worth conſidering, whether the obtaining or increaſing of Wealth, or Power, or Grandeur, be worth a Man's quitting that Honeſty, Plainneſs, and Sincerity, which Nature points out to him, and would fain lead him to (if I may ſo ſpeak); and betake himſelf to Craft and Cunning, to Diſſimulation and Impoſition, and to act covertly and in Diſguiſe to anſwer thoſe Purpoſes. Happineſs is allowed to be the ultimate End of our Endeavours; and if ſo, then, the Queſtion will be whether Men are happy in Proportion to the Wealth, or Power, or Dignity they obtain in the World; and whether the Increaſe of the Former, bears a Proportion to the Increaſe of the Latter; whether a Man, by doubling his Fortune, &c. doubles his Happineſs. And here I imagine univerſal Experience will come in, and be an unexceptionable Evidence of the contrary. The getting, and increaſing, and preſerving of Riches, has it's Cares and it's Troubles, it's Solicitudes, and it's Fears; and that theſe are more than a Ballance to the Pleaſure a Man can taſte from a Senſe of poſſeſſing them, may, I think, juſtly be feared. The Caſe may be the ſame with Reſpect to the Acquiſitions of Dominion, and Grandeur.

Add to this, that theſe very rarely give Satisfaction, but on the contrary, they generally increaſe Men's Deſires, and thirſt after them; which Thirſt ſurely cannot be deemed a Branch of Happineſs, but rather the contrary. A Man whoſe Deſires are carried out after Riches, will never be ſatisfyed, whatever his Acquiſitions ſhould happen to be. When a Man has obtained as much of this World as will procure him the Comforts and Conveniencies of Life and which will anſwer all the reaſonable Demands that may be upon him, which is all that is worth ſeeking, and which is all that he can enjoy with any long continuance of Pleaſure; if this does not ſatisfy him, nothing can; becauſe the ſame Grounds which led him to deſire more under ſuch Circumſtances, will always continue; and this we find verified with Experience: The Caſe is the ſame with Reſpect to the Acquiſitions of Power, and the like. The Conqueſt of One Country was ſo far from giving *Alexander* Satisfaction, that on the contrary it raiſed his Deſires of extending his Conqueſt till he cou'd carry it no further. And even then he was not ſatisfied; but (if it be true as is reported) he ſat down and wept, becauſe there were no more Worlds for him to Conquer. If therefore, the Acquiſitions (tho' never ſo large) of Wealth, or Power, or Grandeur, do not in the General, obtain for us the ultimate End of all our Labours, *viz. A Happy Life*, but rather the Contrary; then ſurely it cannot be worth a Man's while, a Man who is qualified to judge of the Probability or Improbability of ſucceeding in his Purſuits, by obſerving what Succeſs others have had, who have been engaged before him in Purſuits of the like Kind; and who cannot but be ſenſible of the ſhortneſs and uncertainty of his Continuance here, whoſe Time paſſeth away with the utmoſt Swiftneſs, who when Ten, or Twenty, or Thirty, or Forty Years are paſt, will be gone, and his Place ſhall know him no more; and who muſt (at leaſt for any certainty he can have of the Contrary) give an Account of his preſent Behaviour to God, and be rewarded or puniſhed in another State, according as he has acted agreeable with, or contrary to that Rule of Action

which

which he ought in Reaſon to have governed his preſent Behaviour by; I ſay, it cannot be worth ſuch a Creature's while to ſacrifice his Honeſty and Sincerity, his Honour and his Conſcience, and ſubſtitute in their Room Craft and Cunning, Diſſimulation and Impoſition, and acting in Maſquerade, in order to engage in ſuch Purſuits as ſeldom or never anſwer, with Reſpect to the ultimate End of all our Labours, viz. *A Happy Life.*

A Happy Life is a very deſirable Thing; and therefore, it is a Queſtion of great Importance, which is the moſt effectual Way to obtain and ſecure it? And the Anſwer is ſhort and eaſy; would a Man paſs quietly, peaceably thro' the World, would he have the Company and Enjoyment of his Family, his Relations and Friends, would he eat and drink and enjoy the Good of all his Labour that he hath taken under the Sun, would he have Health of Body, Peace of Conſcience, and a ſound Mind, would he have many Friends, and few or no Enemies, would he be envied by none, and reſpected by all, would he ſet down under his own Vine and under his own Fig-Tree, and have none to make him afraid; in a Word, would he be happy, or at leaſt would he be as Happy as the preſent Conſtitution of Things will admit: Why, the moſt effectual way to obtain and ſecure this, is by plain honeſt and downright Sincerity, by a moderate Induſtry and Frugality, by a temperate Uſe of ſenſible Enjoyments, by a kind and courteous Behaviour towards all, and by ſtrict Juſtice and univerſal Benevolence: this is the Way to a Happy Life; this, if Men could be prevailed upon to try the Experiment, would moſt certainly anſwer. But, alas! in this we are all in Danger of being wiſe in our own Conceits, and accordingly we are apt to imagine, that we can, by our Craft and Cunning, find out other, quicker and ſhorter Ways to Happineſs; and then we engage in Schemes and Purſuits, tho' they conſtantly fail. And this is the fallacy, which all Ranks and Degrees of Men are deceiv'd by.

For, if we are in reality anſwerable for our preſent Behaviour; if there be a Deity whoſe Favour is deſirable, and whoſe Diſpleaſure we have juſt Ground to dread; and if there be a Rule of Action reſulting from the natural and eſſential Differences in Things, and which every moral Agent ought, in Reaſon, to govern his Actions by, (which ſurely is the Truth of the Caſe;) then, it nearly concerns us all to enquire with the utmoſt Care and Attention what that Rule of Action is, and whether Conformity to it in Mind and Life be the true and only Ground of our Acceptance with God, and of our Acquittment in the Day of our Trial, and to direct and govern our Affections and Actions accordingly; and then, moſt certainly, it concerns us to act with the utmoſt Fairneſs and Sincerity thro' the Courſe of our Lives; becauſe that is a Part which becomes us, and may reaſonably be expected from us, by the Great Author of our Beings. Alas! What will all our Shuffling and Double-Dealing avail us, when we ſhall be called to give an Account of our Stewardſhips, and when we muſt not be any longer Stewards. Yea, what will our Belief of a Deity, and of a future Retribution, and our profeſſing ourſelves Chriſtians, and the like ſignify; if ſuch a Perſuaſion and Profeſſion has not its proper and intended Effect upon us; that is, if we are not in Reality made better Creatures by it; ſurely nothing at all.

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September 13, 1737.

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Iſhmael Moody.

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